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NO advertisement, reflecting upon private characters or under any circumstances, be admitted.

NO. 30.

Shanghai Plug-Inns.—
A very valuable citizen, but we regret to hear that he has been unjustly incited. This fact is known to all our readers by the names of Donnell and his associates who reside in the immediate vicinity of the "hen fence." There is no such article in this world as a Shanghai rooster. For Mr. B. is indebted to a purchaser of the "hen fence," Darling and Co., for a pair of "imported" birds. Mr. B. bought a pair of "imported" birds for the sum of twenty dollars, and gave sixty-three dollars for them. He lost twenty dollars a year, and suffered a loss of one hundred dollars for damages, paid to a customer who was deceived by the cause the "male bird" attacked his wife. Mr. B. has been doing very well, and has been able to pay for the day last they felt like fun, and came to the Shanghai. Mr. B. has been doing very well, and has been able to pay for the day last they felt like fun, and came to the Shanghai. Mr. B. has been doing very well, and has been able to pay for the day last they felt like fun, and came to the Shanghai.

operator that appeared was a dealer
in ?"
; and if he was, what business is it
them chickens ?"
advertised for this morning. A pair
hangabouts. Read that."
ery operator drew out The Knicker
hosted the housemaid to run her eye
ment."
It is not in ?"
what's more, he won't be in till
to Lainsburg, on a sleigh ride."
eave the chickens, I suppose, pro-
for the money till he returns ?"
place them in the cellar."
dered as requested, and left the
to call about tea-time. He had
the corner, before a young man,
del shop, for Joe Clark, made his
the killingest pair of chickens
eriky ?"
in ?"
them chickens he advertised for
them till he comes back ?"
in the cellar, had luck to them."
young man" obeyed orders, and then
every boy around the corner. Mr.
man" was followed by nineteen
with a pair of Shanghai roosters
ey were all placed in the cellar.

"I've had about 500,000," P. M. He
sent off his coat and then repaired
at row, Magery?"

"The hawk has killed the yaller one, and is
it!" What o you mean?"

"I've had the devil's own time since
Shanghai."

"Hais?"

"In the Knickerbocker."

"Knickerbocker? What are you talking
is, sir. Nineteen pair and some of
trot a coach."

"Eight nineteen pair of Shanghai
owned them."

"purpose?"

"In them in the Knickerbocker."

"I've put no Shanghai in the Knick-

"none—throw them into the truth, I'd as soon take a grip of a seven full blooded rooster started have been heard as far as Troy as those chickens into the street?" "I sooner lose my place and both do it myself." "I seized an axe helve and "went ten minutes quiet Shanghai in a tank, while the other nineteen on bark were fighting for the pre-emptive of doughnut." Mr. Boyd, havest of the "cursedst thing that" returned to the upper room for tea. He had just faced his of toast, none "on the first side," and at the front door.

"S, Margery."

"who wish to see Mr. Boyd?"

"The front parlor, and say to them I am present."

"The presence," and carried out the instructions received from her in a few moments Mr. Boyd finished up and called in his callers.

"Well, what do you wish?"

"Clocks."

"At cocks we brought this morning."

"You to bring me any Shanghai."

"I am present in the Knickerbocker."

"I have not had an advertisement in the Knickerbocker for two years."

"You don't think you can gull me."

"To whom you are addressing such

do—to a man who wants to swin-
 der chickens. You are a humbug,
 se, sir.”
 “Will I have my chickens or your
 I owe you none. Your chickens
 the street—saving those that were
 “I suppose that we are going to be
 our property in this manner?”
 twice a relay that I want no more
 you. Leave the house or I’ll serve
 hanglins!”
 “On the street?”
 “I play. Undertake to pitch us into
 I’ll charge nothing for the chick-
 ed the challenge, but lost by it.—
 punme led by the young man who

for Cark, that his head looked
—very much swelled, and slight
friction. This was on Tuesday
morning. Mr. Boyd ap-
peared in office and swore out a warrant
against the chicken growers in the city. Mr.
Boyd, and allows that if there is any
bite, the young man who formerly
had a share of it.—*Albany*

to the low level of intellect and hypocrisy of attempting to disconnect their nominations from their platform and their sentiments, makes the matter worse. If Mr. Fillmore and Major Donelson accept their nomination, they, by their conduct, assert that the South should forever have submitted to the iniquitous, unjust and degrading terms of the Missouri Compromise. They endorse fully and unequivocally the abolition principle. We annex the 13th section, the attempt to gloss over known Northern abolition :

"The President shall have the honor to lay before the Senate the policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing 'Americans' (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultras in their places; as shown in a trucking subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker power; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the *Wilmot Proviso*; as shown in the *Missouri Compromise*; as shown in granting to unwarlike and peace-loving States the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska, when shown

The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. W. G. Garrison, of New York, in 1847, before the Convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at New York.

"View this subject as you please, still it seems to me that there is not only danger, but imminent danger, of a war with Great Britain. I admit that my opinion cannot stand by the side of those of the potent, grave and revered signiors^o, who have expressed different opinions; but nevertheless, it is my opinion, and I give it for what it is worth. What would be the condition of the United States if we were precipitated into a war with Great Britain? She is now about to make a peace with Russia; and if that peace be now concluded, Great Britain will be in the best condition she ever has been since the foundation of the Government to the present day, for a war with Russia has done her no harm. She has a larger and better appointed army than she has heretofore boasted of; she has the most magnificent materials of war that any country or any age have ever seen. In the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States, this immense naval armament, and this stupendous display of an army would be precipitated on the United States. What would be our condition to meet them? Notwithstanding the weak condition in which we should be p^led towards such tremendous and overpowering forces as Great Britain would have it in their power to bring against us, we stand but for the taking of \$3,000,000 to increase the arms of the United States."

THE FASHIONS.—A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says: "It has become so voluminous as to be both disgusting and ridiculous. An unassuming lady was saluted on the Boulevard by one of the *gamins* de Paris, as le *baton* de M. Godard (the famous groat). The universal cry is a *bis les Crinolines*, on it is whispered that we are then thinned with an imperial decree prohibiting the excessive use (or abuse) of crinoline, whalebone, hoops, and other vain apparatus that are employed to give to the fair sex the appearance of huge disproportioned bulges, not respecting the new invention of petticoats, furnished with indiarubber pipes, and a small machine which enables the fair woman to fill the pipes with air when entering a saloon, and to allow it to escape when the excessive roundness would be an inconvenience, as on entering a carriage, or in a crowded theatre or concert hall.

Mr. Haughton's Address.

Most deeply do we appreciate the wisdom of the maxim which teaches us to beware of rash promises. A few days since we promised to refer, at our leisure, to the position presented in the "powerful address" of Mr. Haughton to his party in this State, slightly touching at the time upon one point. Well, now that we turn to redeem our promise in good faith, we find ourselves unable to do so, for the simple reason that the "powerful address" has no points. It did appear to have one, that about admitting to the rights of suffrage in Kansas men of foreign birth, who have only taken the initiatory step towards naturalization. We don't like to maul anything after it is dead, and, really, it does seem to us that the statement of a simple fact or two, then made by us in connection with this matter, deprives it of every remnant of vitality. Not alone was Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Haughton's own candidate, committed to the same principle against which he inveighs, but, still more recently, upon the very matter at issue, Mr. Badger, the great light of the opposition in North Carolina, stands recorded in favor of the Kansas bill. Nor will it obviate the matter to contend, as the Herald does in its yesterday's issue, that the difference in the latitude and position of Washington Territory alters the case. If physical causes, the geographical situation and the character of the country, precluded all hope of the introduction of slavery within the borders of that territory, it should be borne in mind that the prohibition of positive law kept it out of all territories north of thirty-sixth, and that, without the legislation in connection with Kansas and Nebraska, slavery could not go, no matter how well adapted the soil and climate might be for the profitable employment of that species of labor, and, for the removal of this impediment, we are indebted to this very legislation which is so assailed. As for the Emigrant Aid Society, which Mr. Haughton calls "your foreign Emigrant Society, sending foreigners in hot haste to Kansas," it is sufficient to state, that that society received its act of incorporation from the Know-Nothing legislature of Massachusetts, in which act it was provided, in the first section, that twenty persons therein named, and their "associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West," &c., and the history of the operations of this company, and its agents in Kansas, shows that those emigrants were by no means foreigners exclusively, nor to any great extent. They were Northern Abolitionists, under the auspices of a company chartered by a Know-Nothing legislature.

Again, compare the new States of the West, as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and others, which receive a large proportion of foreign emigration, and where the vote of naturalized citizens is an important item, with the States of New England, where Know-Nothingism is dominant, and see how the facts of the case contradict the charge of abolitionism against the naturalized citizens. Know Nothing Vermont goes dead against the South—Illinois, with a heavy naturalized vote, sends four Democrats to the House of Representatives who vote with the South. The K. N. Representatives from that State all go against the South.

We may, in future, take up the platform, and the convention, although we think Albert Pike has rather done them up in a style that neither Mr. Haughton nor anybody else can answer.

As for the lapse of time between Mr. Fillmore's assent to the principle of the much condemned feature of the Kansas bill, and the passage of that bill, we need only remark that Mr. Donelson, Mr. Fillmore's present associate, then editor of the *Union*, had a considerable squabble with the *Republican*, Mr. Fillmore's organ, as to which party was most entitled to the credit of the increased emigration, which both seemed to regard as capital anxiously to be seized upon. The emigration was then greater than it is now.

THE RESERVE LIST.—We must confess that we are unable to perceive the use of half the fess made over officers of the navy placed on the reserve list. It is an honorable retirement on full pay—a relief from duties for which advanced age certainly makes men less fitted. It would seem to be rather a compliment than an affront, and, surely, an officer worn down by the services of half a century, and the weight of three-score years and ten, would be more in place at home, enjoying the honorable retirement and dignified leisure to which he is justly entitled, and in accordance with his growing infirmities, than he could at the head of a fleet on a boisterous element, where the promptitude and vigor of manhood in its prime is often taxed to its utmost capacity. Take the instance of Commodore Connor, recently deceased. The Commodore was an old man, who had not been to sea since the Mexican war, and whom no Secretary of the Navy would have exempted ever to send to sea again. He had fulfilled his mission. He had earned his reward. He was entitled to his discharge from the obligation to perform onerous duties no longer compatible with his failing health and growing infirmities, but he was also entitled to all the honors and emoluments of the position to which he had worked his way, and in which he had won laurels and achieved distinction; and he obtained them. The rewards at the disposal of a grateful country should be cheerfully bestowed upon those who have earned them, but not so as to interfere with the energetic discharge of the public service, by retaining in posts calling for unimpaired strength and activity, the valetudinarian or the superannuated. Judge Rufin, of this State, set the proper example. He did not wait for others to suggest to him the propriety of retirement, because disability would prevent others from so doing—he did not even wait for a time to arrive when a suspicion of failing faculties might justify such suggestion. He retired before one jot or one tittle of his energy had been abated. He did not wait for his own infirmities, or the suggestions of others, to call for the act, but he did it freely and fairly, and avoided all such misfortunes by a dignified retirement ere the evil days had come. How few are there like Judge Rufin.

63.—The armistice agreed upon between the belligerent powers expires on the 31st of this present month, so that if peace is to be the result of the Paris Conference, the high contracting parties must be in a hurry about it. The weather will soon be quite favorable, and the troops can murder each other with pleasure.

All parties are increasing their armaments. If peace does not follow, some hard fighting certainly will, the harder for the abortive attempt at peace. All hands feel saucy—none are sufficiently exhausted to be absolutely forced to stop fighting, and that is why we cannot, somehow or other, bring ourselves to feel certain that any real peace can be made yet awhile. Time will show.

62.—There was a Kansas meeting held in Raleigh on the 18th inst. Wm. H. High Chairman, John Nichols Secretary, the object being to extend "material aid" to a company of citizens, ready and willing to start, but who, although not without means, are still not provided with sufficient funds for all the purposes of their outfit and journey. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

63.—It will be seen that the Cemetery Company offer a further reward in addition to that offered by Mr. Williams, for the detection of the person or persons, who mutilated the monument in his lot in the Oakdale Cemetery. We trust that a stop may be put to this spirit of vandalism, which is unworthy of the age and of the community. We really fear that a disposition is growing up, to set at naught, or treat with contempt the feelings of others by trampling upon what is to them sacred—the monuments of the dead—the religious ceremonies and observances of the living. It is not simply a grave-yard or a church that is desecrated. It is the human heart with its purest emotions, whether such emotions cling round the spot where sleep the remains of the loved and lost, or ascend from God's temple on earth to his throne in heaven; and if these emotions are pure they will reach that throne, despite the sneer of the bigot, or the laugh of the thoughtless. In the presence of Him to whom the secrets of all hearts are known, what count the petty distinctions of the blinded sectarian.

The Arab, in his desert tent, may display hospitality in a different fashion from that prescribed by the usages of the "best society" of the Western world, but he is none the less sincere in his feelings—the man who has tasted "the blessed bread and salt" with him, is free to go untouched, though he had murdered his father. So with any of the other virtues of the human character. The mere outward form of their manifestation is nothing—the true motive and inward feeling is everything. How men worship God, so they do it in sincerity and in truth, is not for their fellow-men to dictate or to sneer at.—The true object of worship is a matter to be respected, and the persons who treat any public worship with levity or disrespect must, upon reflection, feel that it is in respect to themselves and to their maker that they have been wanting.

62.—Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday. So far, little of any great importance has been done. The Senate has progressed farthest with its business, and is waiting for the House. But this is essentially the long session, when half the speeches are made nominally to the House or Senate, but really to the country, and for the purpose of electioneering. Mr. Paine has introduced a bill in relation to our river and Bar. We trust it may be successful, but we have many fears on the subject.

Mr. Winslow has introduced some bills for the relief of certain of his constituents, and otherwise exhibited his interest in the public and private welfare of his constituents and the country at large.

The Reader affair, with relation to Kansas, still engages public attention, and forms the theme of Congressional discussion and speech-making. The Free Soilers claim to have achieved a triumph in carrying through the resolution to send for persons and papers. Mr. Haven, Mr. Fillmore's right hand man, voted with them on that resolution. Douglas, in the Senate, is carrying on his struggle against Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism, and all the other isms, and he is remembered that the crowd that encountered the "Little Giant," will have its hands very full, and more than it can attend to. Douglas gives it to them all around.

Upon the whole, it may be said that Congress has not yet fairly begun to think of work. It will do something some months after this.

63.—We notice that the Mayor, through an advertisement in the *Herald* of Tuesday, states that "the authorities were highly gratified last night at the promptness and efficiency of the newly formed 'Howard Relief' Engine Company, and take this method of expressing their commendation of the success attending this their first trial."

The Howard Company deserve all the credit that could be given to them, and we trust that they will long continue their public spirited efforts for the good of the community.

THE NEW DOME FOR THE CAPITOL.—The estimated cost of the new dome to be placed on the Capitol at Washington City, D. C., is \$945,000, or, say \$1,000,000, in round numbers. It is to be of cast iron, and surely ought to be a very magnificent affair for that money. The national Capitol, with its immense additions and new dome, will be not only the largest, but one of the most expensive edifices devoted to legislative business in the world.

62.—About twelve o'clock last night an alarm of fire was raised, proceeding from a wooden building on the wharf, attached to Mr. Cassidy's Ship Yard, and next door to Messrs. Sutton & Southway's foundry. The building in which the fire originated was totally consumed, as was also a frame dwelling-house east of it. The foundry sustained very little damage, although it got somewhat scorched. The buildings burned belonged to James Cassidy, Esq., the amount of whose loss we have not ascertained, but hardly suppose that it could have been as heavy as might have been expected, considering the extent of the fire. Less than two thousand dollars, we should think, would cover the whole. The residents of the burned dwelling were placed in a very unpleasant predicament, to say the least of it, being turned out into the streets at midnight. We did not learn who occupied the house or houses.

[Daily Journal, 25th.] An outrage was perpetrated on an actor in the Richmond Theatre on Friday night last, which cries for vengeance. Mr. Lewis appeared as the Mock Duke in the play of the "Honey-moon"; in one part of the play he says to his attendants—"I'll hang you like onions—fifty on a rope!"—whereupon the onions were showered upon him, first slowly, one by one, like the first drops of a thunder shower. Then they came in ropes—in the original packages from Weathersfield. Mr. Lewis stood bewildered, with tears in his eyes. Man's inhumanity to man made several actors weep. The audience generally wiped its eyes and its nose, gave three sneezes and went home, with a clear conscience from the discharge of a solemn duty, having administered merited chastisement to a felonious person who was caught attempting a pun by remarking that "in onion there is strength." The onions came from the gallery.

63.—New papers are multiplying as the time for the full opening of the campaign approaches. We have just received the first number of "The American Banner," bearing date, Edenton, N. C., Thursday morning, March 21st, 1856; Henry A. Colton, Editor. It boasts the Fillmore and Donelson ensign, and goes it strong for the Know-Nothings. All right. Go ahead. We trust the "Banner" may make money, but get out honestly used up in its politics. Yea, even made to see the error of its ways; it is wishing it a great good. \$2 a year, in advance.

RETURNED.—We were pleased Monday to meet our young friends, Dr. Wilkings and John D. Taylor, Esq., who have returned from their trip over the water, safe and sound, in good health and spirits—pleased with what they had seen, but still more pleased to get back once more to the soil of the great Republic, their devotion to whose free institutions has been only intensified by the opportunity of contrasting this with less favored lands.

62.—The last "Cleveland Times" contains an able and well-written letter from J. R. Logan, a leading citizen, and formerly a leading Whig of that country, in which the writer assumes a place in the ranks of the old time-honored Democratic party.

63.—We notice that Mr. Murrill, the postmaster down in Onslow, has again written a long letter to somebody or other about his post-office appointment. He will be relieved—he must be relieved, or something will happen. Oh, Mr. Campbell! Mr. Campbell, oh! How can you treat postmaster Murrill so. Oh, Mr. Campbell, don't you know his wrong to treat postmaster Murrill so. But we think it wrong for Mr. Murrill to treat himself so. He is really gaining for himself a kind of notoriety that he will find in future to be something different from fame, and not so desirable; and any true and sensible friend will tell him so. Assuredly, Mr. Murrill holds a public office, and of its publicity he appears to be determined that no one shall remain in ignorance.

Our Trip to Duplin. This week the Spring term of Duplin Superior Court was held at Kenansville, his honor Judge Saunders presiding. We believe no case of material public importance came before his honor.

We had hoped the hard times had not reached our friends in the country, but we found on our trip to Duplin this week that as much complaint existed in that section as this. The Spring season also to be very backward, in consequence of which the farmers have scarcely made a commencement in planting. But notwithstanding the apparent scarcity of money, we have to return our sincere thanks to our patrons in Duplin for the very liberal manner in which they came forward and paid their bills due this office, and also for the large increase to our list of subscribers, both weekly and daily. The good people of Duplin know how to appreciate our endeavors to give them the worth of their money. We are going to Wayne next week, and hope to be able to give as good an account of our visit to that time-honored county as we now do of the sterling farmers of Duplin.

62.—The Democrats of Duplin county, held a meeting in the Court House at Kenansville on Tuesday last, and appointed delegates to the Raleigh State Convention; a series of resolutions were adopted.—The associate Editor was not present at the meeting, being otherwise engaged at the time. We had hoped to be able to participate in the proceedings in to-day's Journal, but we regret to say they were not handed to him previous to his leaving Kenansville, on Wednesday afternoon. We presume they will be forwarded in a day or two.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We assure our correspondent at Richland, that our packages are placed in the Post Office on Thursday afternoon, marked legibly where they are to go. If our papers do not get to the place of destination, at the time they should, we are not to blame.

62.—Harper, for April, has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. Illustrated articles, "Israel Putnam," "Madeira, Port and Sherry," "A Home in the Cinnamon Isle," [Ceylon], "The Resurrection Flower," "Foolish Folks,"—"All Fools' Day Sketches." An attractive programme. 25 cents.

From the same, we have Ballou's and Frank Leslie's Pictorials, and Ballou's Dollar Monthly Magazine; and also, through the same medium, we have from DeWitt & Davenport, a novel entitled "Christie, or Woman's Trials and Triumphs." By Laura J. Curtis. A neatly bound volume, and good enough of its kind.

63.—The *Union*, of Saturday, states that a letter has been received from Hon. James Buchanan, late U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James, announcing the fact that he will leave for the United States in the steamship *Arago*, advertised to sail from Havre for New York on the 9th of April.

ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.—We have been requested to state that a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Rocky Point Election District will be held on the third Saturday in April, (the 19th,) to choose delegates to represent the District in the New Hanover County Democratic Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge on the 29th day of May next.

For the Journal. To the Voters of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus Counties.

Having noticed, from the published proceedings of a meeting at Whitesville, on the first Monday in April, to nominate a candidate for this Senatorial District, I deem it proper that I should make known to you, in due time, that I do not desire to have my name presented before the convention as a candidate. It would interfere so seriously with my private arrangements that I should be necessarily compelled to decline the nomination.

I trust that this course will not be construed into any abatement of zeal in the Democratic cause, for I shall be found using the same exertions to promote the success of the Democratic party, as a private in the ranks, that I would, should I have been honored with being your standard-bearer in the approaching contest.

For the Journal. Mr. Editor.—Allow me to call, through your paper, the attention of the citizens of Sampson to the unconstitutional and illegal means resorted to by the Northern Abolition Societies in the Territory of Kansas, having in view the exclusion of Southern men and their posterity therefrom, where, under the Constitution and the laws of the country, they have the right to go and remain freely, and without molestation.

Gentlemen, an imperative duty we owe to ourselves in self-preservation, and also a duty we owe to the State of Missouri, which has so far fought the battles of the Constitution and the South almost alone, admonishes us that the time for inaction is past, and if we intend to maintain our rights in that Territory, and our safety in the Union, it is now time for us to take prompt and decided steps to aid the friends of law and order and the Constitution. Therefore, gentlemen, I respectfully request all who are ready and willing to take action in a "Kansas Meeting," to meet in Clinton, on Tuesday of April.

SAMPSON.

Ship Destroyed by an Iceberg. NEW YORK, March 24.—The ship John Rutledge, from Liverpool for New York, on the 10th of January ran into an iceberg, and was so much damaged as to cause her to be abandoned. The passengers and crew took to boats. One of these boats, which had contained thirteen souls, was picked up on the 28th by the ship *Germania*, (which arrived here on Sunday,) with one sailor alive. The rest had died of starvation. The four other boats had pulled for the Gulf stream. The ship John Rutledge had 120 passengers and a crew of 25 at the time of the disaster. She was insured for \$70,000, and had a cargo of 800 tons of merchandise, which was probably insured in Europe.

Later from Pernambuco.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The barque Shooting Star, arrived today, brings advices from Pernambuco to the 24th of February. The cholera was prevailing to such an alarming extent as seriously to interfere with all kinds of business. The deaths are chiefly among the blacks. There had been several cases of yellow fever among the shipping, mostly proving fatal.

Later from Rio—Advance in Coffee.

NEW YORK, March 24.—By the arrival here from Pernambuco we have advices from Rio to February 13th, about eighteen days later than previous advices. Coffee was very firm and had materially advanced. Sales from the 26th January to the 13th February to reach 20,000 bags, at prices ranging from \$5/800 to \$6/000. The stock on hand 80,000 bags. No other news of special moment.

The Discoverer Life Boat.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The life boat picked up at sea by the brig *Lewellyn*, arrived at Providence, belongs to the revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin.

Congress—Monday. SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War in relation to the importation by Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information respecting the seizure of the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company by General Walker. On motion by Mr. Hale, the Sergeant-at-Arms was very properly re-elected to exclude the persons except reporters from the galleries of the reporters' gallery. Mr. Welles reported a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a railroad and magnetic telegraph through the territories of the United States from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; which was made the special order for the 14th of April. The Senate adjourned until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the names of the special Kansas investigating committee. The committee consists of Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio; Howard, of Michigan; and Oliver, of Missouri. The withdrawal of Messrs. Campbell and Howard from the committee of Ways and Means to serve on the special committee, places Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, at the head of the former committee. A number of executive communications were received in response to resolutions adopted by the House calling for information. A resolution was adopted providing for furnishing such books of a public character as were desired by the members of the House. The bill for the improvement of the Ohio river, from the select committee to whom it was referred, was made the special order for the second Tuesday in June next.

Congress—Tuesday. SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the report and maps of Capt. May's exploration of the Whitehead, and the headwaters of the Whitehead river. Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relating to foreign coins, and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States. On motion by Mr. Brodhead, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national foundries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the subject of the annual report in December, 1853. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill, which was discussed until quarter past four o'clock; when, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After some personal explanations by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, that gentleman was elected to the position of the special Kansas investigating committee. The Speaker appointed Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to serve in his place. After hearing reports from committees, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Washington city election bill. Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to prevent naturalized citizens from voting until they had been residents of the city for one year. This amendment led to a spirited and protracted debate until the hour of adjournment, in which Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Dunn, McMillin, Davis of Maryland, Campbell of Ohio, Boyce, Harris of Illinois, Hall, Richardson, Carline, Keitt, Zollicoffer, Whitney, Goode, and Walker participated. No vote was taken.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION on Washington at the First Baptist Church, last night, before the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, was listened to by a large and intelligent audience. We append a brief notice of this classic and masterly production, which will show its scope and its wisdom, and which it treats the subject, though it must utterly fail to give any idea of the felicity of language, the richness of illustration, and the burning eloquence displayed on the occasion:—*Richmond Dispatch* 20th inst.

In commencing his address, Mr. Everett observed that he was fully sensible of the nature of the task he had undertaken. It was not without peculiar emotion that he came to speak of the character of Washington before the citizens of his native State, forever memorable for the birth-place, the home and the grave of Washington, of which so many portions are connected with him by personal associations.—The subject under any circumstances was as difficult as it was important, and this difficulty rose in no small degree from the frequency and ability with which it has already been treated. On the descent of Washington in 1799, on the recommendation of Congress in pursuance of a report of a committee, of which Chief Justice Marshall was chairman, eulogies were delivered on the 22d of February next following, by some of the ablest speakers and writers of the country; and the subject has been discussed in many parts of the Union. Many of these discourses have passed into the literature of the country, and are familiar to all.

The more obvious and appropriate topics of a discourse on this great theme—a narrative of the life of Washington, and of his principles and policies—have been exhausted in the minds of alluded to. Mr. Everett would not attempt to say over in other words what had already been said so well by his distinguished predecessors, but would endeavor to take a somewhat different view of the subject, and after alluding to the particular circumstances which rendered a discourse on the character of Washington appropriate at this time, would offer some reflections as to his relation not merely to the United States, but to the age in which he lived, and then attempt to indicate the true nature and moral foundation of his greatness.

After some further introductory remarks of a personal character, Mr. Everett remarked that the occasion was of more than ordinary interest. It was the completion of a century since General Washington's first appearance before the country at large, on the last week of February, 1856. The seven years' war had not then been declared in Europe, but hostilities had been carried on for two years upon the inland frontiers of the British colonies in America.—Washington had already greatly distinguished himself in the war with the British, and he was now at Braddock's defeat, and young as he was, had become the subject of public interest and anticipation. He came with one or two brother officers to consult Governor Shirley upon a question of rank and the general arrangements of war. He was then twenty-four years old—a model of manly vigor, grace and beauty. He was received by a young and beautiful lady, the daughter of a nobleman, who was then in the army, and who was to become the commander-in-chief of the American army in July, 1775; and the third in April, 1789, as the first President of the United States, unanimously chosen in the hearts of the people, in advance not merely of the constitutional forms of election, but of the poor machinery of caucuses and conventions. His career, from that time, has been found convenient to relieve the people from the trouble of choosing their rulers. The relation of Washington to the country at these three visits was briefly alluded to.

He would not award all the praise to Washington for there are those in his day who contributed to the success of his wonderful career, among whom Mr. Carroll's own name was one of the most honored.—There were two especially important days in the life of Washington, one of which was the 23d of December, 1783, when at Annapolis he resigned his commission, and the other the 30th of April 1789, in New York, in presence of the newly organized Congress and the Legislature of that State, he stepped forth and took from Chancellor Livingston, the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. He would that voice could now speak down from Heaven words of reconciliation and bind the North and South by an indissoluble bond of Constitutional union.

The speaker then quoted a remark of Lord Brougham, that Washington was "the greatest man of his own or any age," adding that if the first part of this remark was true, the last must be equally so, inasmuch as the period dating from the commencement of the last century was unquestionably the richest in great events, great names and the general progress of intelligence in the history of the world. To illustrate the truth of this remark, he alluded to the fact that not like Alfred or Charlemagne, a bright light shone in a dark age, but the principal ornament in an age in almost every respect the most distinguished, a rapid survey was taken by the speaker of what may be called the age of Washington, commencing with the eighteenth century. The entrance of Russia into the European system—the foundation of the British Empire in the East—the commencement of the great Atlantic system—the colonization and civilization of Africa—the downfall of feudalism—the establishment of the liberty of speech and the press—the development of journalism—the growth of manufactures—the application of the steam engine—the progress of science, and of the great modern era of the age, were alluded to in this connection. Of all the ages, were alluded to in this connection, although many shone with brightness, each in its peculiar sphere, Washington, by general admission, on the whole, outshone them all. This position was further illustrated by a comparison of Washington, individually, with three persons who, in his period, have received the designation of "great," viz: Peter the Great of Russia, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Napoleon.

The speaker observed, however, that though Washington was great in an age of great men, his greatness was not, however, reflected, but originated in common with his distinguished associates, he derived but little aid in the formation of his character and the grandeur of his course from the preceding century. In this respect his position was widely different from that of the men of this age, who are so amply furnished with examples and illustrations of every kind, from the revolutionary and constitutional period. There was no Washington in the 17th century, on the model of whom the Washington of the 18th could form himself. "There was none in America, there was none in Europe; there was none in the modern world; there was none in the ancient. I can say it (said Mr. Everett) along with far stretching galleries of history; I behold with admiration the great and good, and with grief the great and bad, who are adorned—Hannibal, Alfred, Cato, Timoleon, Epaminondas—but I see no other Washington."

Mr. Everett then passed to the inquiry in what the true greatness of Washington consists, and admitted that he found it difficult to furnish an answer to the inquiry, which fully satisfied his own conception. After all the usual points of a great character were enumerated, there was still something in Washington that escaped analysis, as there was an indescribable charm in his portraits, by Stuart, imparting an interest to them, but which it was not easy to refer to its precise source.

There could, however, be no doubt that the essence and strength of Washington's character lay in two things: first, in his possession, in a due proportion, each in the golden mean, of all the powers and qualities required for the useful and honorable discharge of the duties of life; and second, in the pure morality which lay at the foundation. In reference to the first point the speaker maintained that the absence of dazzling traits which strike the imagination, so far from needing an apology, was in reality one of the chief excellencies of the character of Washington. They are in reality defects, and would impair the beauty of a well-balanced character. Such a character also includes the sober and little popular qualities—such as prudence, justice, common sense—which, although by far the most useful qualities in a public man, neither win applause nor strike the imagination. They place their possessor, however, in harmony with the great powers which govern the universe, material and moral; which, the higher we rise in the scale of being, are more characterized by quiet equilibrium and silent energy.

But the pure morality of Washington's character was the most important feature, and Mr. Everett declared it to be his decided conviction, "that it was an important part of the design of Providence, in raising up Washington to be the leader of the revolutionary struggle, and afterwards the first President of the United States, to set before the people of America, in the morning of their national existence, a living example to prove that armies may be best conducted, just wars most successfully fought, and governments most ably and honorably administered by men of sound moral principle; so that each citizen, and every individual, and the parties they lead, that, though a hundred crooked paths may conduct to temporary success, the one plain and straight path of public and private virtue can alone lead to a pure and lasting fame and the blessings of posterity."

The speaker then glanced at the course of Washington in a moral point of view, beginning with his private character, and showing why he was named with the noblest names of "Rome and Israel," on through the various stages of his career; and asked whether the judgment of mankind was so depraved that they would withhold their admiration from such a man and bestow it on men like Alexander, Caesar and Marlborough—whose characters and conduct were briefly passed in review. In this connection Mr. Everett described Blenheim Castle, the splendid palace erected to perpetuate the fame of Marlborough, compared with Mount Vernon, the modest home of Washington, and contrasted the opposite feelings which they awakened in the mind of the observer.

Finally, Mr. Everett observed that it was peculiarly incumbent on the citizens of America, as depositaries of the fame and memory of Washington, to follow his advice and obey his counsels, especially as contained in his Farewell Address. The most important of his exhortations was that which enjoined the preservation of the Union. This was the thought and care which lay nearest to his heart, and it depended on this whether the Union should be broken up into a group of independent military governments, warring each other in perpetual border wars, or remain a great, powerful, and prosperous confederate republic. If ever his parting counsels, on this head should be forgotten, on that day it may truly be said that Washington had lived in vain.—Such a calamity, however, the speaker exclaimed, "is almost impossible to be contemplated, for the memory of the glorious days and deeds of the Revolution remained; and least of all should its possibility be admitted on the birth-day of Washington, when in every part of the country, from the North to the South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, tributes of affection and respect are simultaneously paid to his name."

Cape Fear and Deep River. A friend writes us from Pittsboro', Chatham county, under date of the 17th inst. and gives us the following interesting intelligence from the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvements. Our friends up country are very much stirred up at the improved prospect of things.

"The steamer John H. Haughton has at length commenced making regular trips to Chatham. On her first trip, March the 8th, she brought a tow boat loaded with about 75 tons of material for the improvement of Deep River. On her second trip, she remained three days at Haywood & Jones' mill, two miles above, and gratified all the neighborhood in pleasure excursions. In the meantime the tow boat was unladen and charged with Coal, Cotton, Flour, and the like, for Fayetteville and Wilmington. The effect that instructions have been issued, and excited interest in this improvement. We were pleased to learn from the President, that the breach around the abutment at Coss Creek was less serious than was apprehended. When the waters abated, it was found that the rock upon which the dam was placed, is ascending landward; so that at the outer edge of the breach it is about 8 feet higher than the abutment. The navigation from Fayetteville to Haywood is now considered good and certain and the work on Deep River has been let out. It is to be on a scale much more substantial, durable and expanded, than that now done, and will not doubt be completed during the coming summer and fall."

Information from official sources, confirms the fact that the alliance between San Salvador, Costa, Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, is completed, and that those States are now prepared to defend their own territory, as well as to assist Nicaragua against Walker's government. It is supposed that, before this, hostilities have commenced. It is equally true that instructions have been issued, by several European governments to their squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific, relative to the events now transpiring in Central America.

To show to what extent England is indebted to the United States from the Cotton she consumes, we copy from an official source, the following exhibit of the total quantity of raw Cotton imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1854:

	Pounds.
From United States.....	2,158,101
From Brazil.....	19,805,600
From the West Indies.....	23,503,003
From the Cape of Good Hope.....	119,836,009
From other countries.....	1,730,081
Total.....	887,235,913

*One-sixth only of the consumption of Great Britain is produced in the British possessions.

PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL ELECTIONS.—The town elections took place in Pennsylvania on Friday last. In Reading, J. B. Wanner, dem., was chosen mayor by 74 majority. In the borough of Washington the democrats were successful by 70 majority. At Danville the people's ticket was chosen by 300.—At York the democrats were successful there by 200. At Bristol the vote for Chief Burgess, 499-119 Parker, dem., 300; Joyce, American, 151. At Harrisburg the Americans elected the Chief Burgess, High Constable, and one Councilman, and the Democrats the Assistant Burgess and two Councilmen, the rest of the officers being divided between the two parties.

THE PARIS plenipotentiaries. At the present juncture, when not only all Europe, but the entire civilized world, is looking with anxiety to the result of the conferences in the capital, a short biographical sketch of the principal actors—the representatives of the Great Powers—may not be uninteresting.

COUNT WALEWSKI. Count Colonna Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Peace Conference, is generally supposed to be the son of the Emperor Napoleon I. by a Polish lady of high rank, descended from the ancient and illustrious Italian family of Colonna. Although much more than fifty years of age, Count Walewski has been known to fame as occupying high positions of trust and difficulty, for the last twenty-five years. His first diplomatic mission was to London and Paris in 1831, as envoy of the Government of Poland, during the last heroic but unsuccessful insurrection of that country against Russian oppression. After the fall of Poland he established himself in France, where his descent soon brought him into prominent notice, and in 1841—during the Syrian troubles—he was entrusted by M. Thiers with a confidential mission to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and subsequently by M. Guizot with a mission to the Republics of South America. On the accession to the Presidency of the French Republic, of his relative, Louis Napoleon, Count Walewski received the appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was named to the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whence he proceeded to Naples, in a similar capacity, whence he continued until 1852, when he was named Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James. He filled this elevated and responsible post until, after the well-known break up of the Vienna Conference, in consequence of which M. Drouin de Lhuys resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which was then offered to and accepted by Count Walewski, who has since held it, and has thus held both in his diplomatic and ministerial career, ample means of acquainting himself thoroughly with all the details of the matters in dispute between the Western Powers and Russia. Count W. is said to possess considerable wealth; is of pleasing exterior, and affable and conciliatory in his manners.

COUNT BRUL. Count Brul, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, belongs to an old noble family of the Canton of Grisons, where he was born in the year 1797, educated for the diplomatic career, and the immediate direction of his father, who was for many years President of the Diet of the German Confederation. He entered public life as attaché to the Austrian Legation at Florence, before he had attained his twentieth year; since which time he has continually been employed actively in the diplomatic service of the Austrian Emperors, having risen through all the various gradations between the attaché and the Ambassador Extraordinary. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Count Brul was Austrian Minister at the Court of Turin, and his prompt and energetic conduct at that time, in disbanding his passport, and communicating with his Government, and in the same manner, to the Emperor, on the part of Charles Albert to favor the issue of the then Prime Minister, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, and a prominent position amongst Austrian diplomats. In 1850, Count Brul was Austrian Plenipotentiary at the Dresden Conference; in 1851, Ambassador to the Court of London; and in 1852, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the death of Prince Schwarzenberg, and a prominent position amongst Austrian diplomats. In 1850, Count Brul was Austrian Plenipotentiary at the Dresden Conference; in 1851, Ambassador to the Court of London; and in 1852, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the death of Prince Schwarzenberg, and a prominent position amongst Austrian diplomats.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON. George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is descended from an ancient baronial branch of the house of Jersey (Villiers) and Hyde, the descendants of the famous Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, father of Anne, wife of James the II. The subject of this notice, now Representative of Great Britain at the Paris Congress, began his diplomatic career in 1820, as attaché to the British Legation at St. Petersburg, which post he abandoned three years afterwards, to become the more lucrative one of Commissioner of Excise in Ireland, which he continued to fill for ten years

